161. *Relief to superior village officers.*—When it is necessary for the proper performance of village duties, the Collector shall report the names of patils and village accountants whose emoluments and private means are not sufficient for their support, and apply for sanction to pay them a suitable additional monthly remuneration.

162. *Distribution of relief in towns.*—The distribution of gratuitous relief in large towns shall be conducted, as far as possible, on the principles laid down above. The Collector shall utilize the municipal organization to the utmost extent and shall associate himself with committees of respectable residents, through whom, as far as possible, the lists shall be prepared and the relief distributed.

CHAPTER IX.—Poor-houses

163. *General.*—Poor-houses are institutions within which cooked food is distributed gratuitously to persons found wandering in a state of destitution on condition of their residing therein and conforming to rules of discipline and order. Their special object is to collect and relieve paupers sent adrift by the contraction of private charity.

164. *Admission to poor-houses.*—Poor-houses shall receive all classes of applicants, who shall then be either drafted to relief works, sent to hospital, transferred to their homes, or retained as ordinary inmates; these latter, who will comprise wanderers and professional beggars incapable of work or who refuse to work, shall be supported until the famine is so far at an end that private charity can again be relied on. The poor-houses may also be used as rest-houses for those immigrating in search of private employment on their way to a relief work, who come with an order from a relief officer entitling them to food and shelter for the night.

165. *Number of poor-houses.*—The number of poor-houses to be established in any district shall be fixed by the Collector. As a rule, for reasons of discipline and health, a poor-house shall not accommodate more than 500 persons.

166. *Rations.*—Inmates of poor-houses shall ordinarily receive the dependents' allowances of cooked food, but the superintendent shall have full discretion to give any inmate, whether admitted to the hospital or not, a special diet suited to his requirements. Necessary clothing shall also be supplied, the cost of which, if not met by private charity, shall be defrayed by Government.

167. *Hospitals.*—Poor-houses shall be visited daily by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the nearest dispensary or on the staff of the nearest hospital who shall inspect the inmates and treat any who are sick and be responsible for seeing that the poor-house and its surroundings are kept in proper sanitary condition and that the water-supply is adequate and pure and that the food supplied to the inmates is of good quality.

168. *Work for poor-house inmates.*—Such of the inmates of a poor-house as are able to do light work shall be employed on some work in, or connected with, the poor-house, *e.g.*, supplying water, sweeping enclosures, grinding grain, repairing fences, stone-breaking, &c., or on any minor industry such as rope-making, spinning yarn or wool, biddi manufacture, &c., which it may be possible to start with the aid of charitable funds.

169. *Closing of poor-houses.*—When a poor-house is closed, every inmate shall on departure ordinarily be given a valedictory dole sufficient to support him for a fortnight.

170. *Superintendent and establishment.*—A superintendent shall be placed in charge of each poor-house and shall be responsible for its management in all details. He shall be immediately subordinate to the Special Relief Officer and shall have under him such establishment as the Collector may decide to be necessary. The management shall be conducted as far as possible on the lines sketched in Appendix VI.